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with every quarter of the globe. Of all the metals iron is certainly the most important, especially as it possesses so many properties, exists in so many different states, and is capable of being applied to such a variety of useful purposes. E. B.

ON WEARING THE MANUFACTURES OF OUR OWN COUNTRY AS A MEANS OF EMPLOYING THE POOR.

"Every stranger who travels through this beautiful island seldom finds much fault with the farm of a gentleman; but all his sympathies are called forward at seeing the miseries and wretched condition of the Irish cottager. As far as the eye can reach, tracts of ground are in the possession of these poor people, who, having nothing to lay out upon them but the sweat of their limbs, extort by reiterated toil, what will support their families and pay their rents, but are utterly unable to spare from such claims, a shilling to improvement. Persons of this description make the most part of the Irish community, and for many reasons, moral and political, their amelioration ought to be a matter of the first concern." This is the observation of a person generally esteemed an intelligent traveller, and there can be no doubt that the amelioration of the condition of the Irish labouring poor is a matter of prime importance. The most difficult point, however, appears to be how to give those who are capable of working, an alternative from the labours of the field in manufactures, and thus prevent such a pressure upon one source of income, as must inevitably lower the prices of labour, from the multitude of applicants. One great means of amelioration would be to inspire those persons who compose "the greater part of the Irish community" with that proper pride which would prevent their marrying till they have the means of supporting their wives and children upon better fare than potatoes and water. If these and a few other obvious sources of amelioration were assiduously followed up, we should no longer see immense tracts of grounds wasted under inadequate cultivation, and crowds of people in whom idleness engenders the propensity to turbulence, sharpened by that distress which arises from the discomfort of bad dwellings, scanty clothing and wretched fare, the consequences of improvident poverty. It is much to be desired that some person thoroughly acquainted with the subject would point out the particular manufactures that, unpreoccupied by England, could give support to our redundant population, which has increased, is encreasing, and ought not to be diminished provided it be employed. It is true amongst individuals as among nations, that idleness is the parent of vice, and that the only lasting cure for disturbance here, will be found in giving occupation to the people, and inculcating upon their minds the principles of industry and right notions of independence.

Employment is always preferable to gratuitous assistance, because it sustains the dignity and independence of the human character, and keeps alive those feelings in the heart of man, which render him honest and useful—but how, will it be asked, is employment to be created? I will answer, *by wearing the manufactures of our own country*. In whatever degree this is done, in the same proportion will our poor be effectually relieved; but if it were *universally* practised, poverty might not disappear, but its worst consequences would vanish, and the face of the country instead of being disfigured and disgraced by swarms of mendicants, would assume a cheerful aspect, and that wholesome hue of industry, which is indicative of national prosperity.

Our linen has acquired perfection in its manufacture, why? because it is *universally worn*. The North exhibits an appearance as different as light and darkness, from the wretchedness of the South and West, why? because its *population is employed*. Such are the effects of using as a small portion of our clothing, the manufacture of our country—if it was entirely composed of materials worked up by our own people, those good effects would be still more widely extended, and every part of Ireland would gradually assume the grateful aspects of the northern districts.

If every man in Ireland determined *this day* to wear Irish woollen cloths, in three years that manufacture

would equal any thing that England can produce; and if every woman came to the same determination, in the same period our cottons, cambrics, &c. would be on a par, if not superior to the British fabrics. That such an universal feeling should prevail, there is little hope; few people act upon system, or feel *rationaly and judiciously* for the poor, though they have a tear for every novel, and a halfpenny for every street beggar; but there are still many who judge more wisely, and act more consistently, and *they* will, perhaps, listen to those suggestions and adopt them. Their example, by a happy contagion, may, perhaps, extend itself, and of this they may be assured, that wherever it prevails, the consequences to the poor and to themselves will be most favourable.

That some general measure of this kind *must* be proceeded upon, in behalf of the poor, there cannot be the shadow of doubt. If there are many *now* who suffer the penalties of indigence from the want of occupation, what will be the state of the country in but a few years hence, when its population may be increased by a third, or eventually doubled? Are the people, according to Swift's modest proposal, to eat one another, or to sit with their hands before them and die of want in the rags and tatters of garments made in another country?

GARDENER'S CALENDAR.

Beans may be planted about the middle or latter end of the month, and if they survive winter, will come in the earliest the next season; the early Mazargen or Lisbon kinds are to be preferred. About the end of this month the crops of red beet should be taken up, and stored for winter use; choose dry weather for this business: among dry sand in a cellar or other house where they may be preserved from frost or wet—if let to stay in the ground as practised by some, they must be covered with reeds, bean haulm, or the like—but in this way they are apt to rot. The crops of brocoli should now be cleared from weeds, and about the middle or latter end of the month, they should be finely moulded up for winter, observing to chuse a dry day for the operation. Cabbages sown in August, should now be put out in a dry light spot of ground, divided into four beds with twelve inch alleys between them; point over the surface, and break it fine—put in the plants three inches apart—each sort should be planted separately, and not too deep—at the same time a quantity may be planted out on good soil, well dug and manured, which if they weather the winter, (as they will do if not very severe indeed) will come in very early and acceptably in spring. There is another method of obtaining spring cabbages, which is to let the stems of a quantity of the spring or early summer planted ones remain in the ground. If the winter be open there will be a constant supply; the best sort to dress for this purpose are early dwarf or early York, as these cabbages are better and sooner than the other kinds. Carrots should now be lifted and stored for winter use—chuse a dry day for the business; and clean them from earth, then pare off the tops so as to prevent them from growing afterwards, to the depth of about half an inch, as by this treatment they keep better, and do not get soft in spring—they should be laid among dry clean sand, and secured from frost and damp. Put out a quantity of cauliflower plants, sown in August, under a wall or hedge, in light rich earth—point up and form a border for them, two feet broad, and place them three inches apart. Cauliflowers may be stored for winter use, under glasses, or in a common hot-bed frame well matted over in hard weather—they should be placed closely together, but not touching—exposed on fine days to the air, but covered at night and at all times from rain—or they may be preserved in a ruder kind of frame, made with coarse boards, and dry bricks, and defended from the weather; they may be thus kept if not over the winter, at least during the greater part of it, and will be found a most agreeable accession to the vegetable stores. Parsnips should be lifted and stored this month, as directed for carrots, or for want of room may be pitted in fine sandy earth. Peas may be sown at the latter end of this month they have a chance of weathering the winter—hoe and weed the crops of winter spinnage according as they may require, and put them in proper condition before winter.